Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published Dally (for the city) and SEMI-W -ENLY (for the country.) For the Daily paper, seven dollars per annua, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shorter priod than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three Dailars for six anoths, pavable in advance, to be paid in its affect, or remitted by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars per annum at the end of the year.

The postage of a single letter being paid by the writers.—If he postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an elitasive business, which operates as a serious tax specific Editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—it inserted once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, play-seven and a haif cents.

girry-seven and a half cents.

IN THE REMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen thus, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuer, 50 cents.

errs, who are charged on the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this Office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case to published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved herefofore unavailing. We must, therefore, insist, it is such a case, upon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

THE MAS SHEPPARD, JR. BENTLY C. BIBB, OF VA. SHEPPARD & BIBB, OF VA. PRODUCE AND GENERAL Commission Merchants,

COBPATIESTON RECUCTABLES,

EMBER S, LIGHT STREET WRABF, BALTIMORE.

All orders promptly attended to, and cash advanced
Acar consignments if requested.

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JAMES M'CONKY & CO.,

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GROCERS AND Commission Merchants. No. 87 and 89, Bowle's Wharf, Baltimore.

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Merchants for the sale of GRAIN and other

genitude. Their long experience and intimate knowdee in this branch of business justify them in assur
at lose who may favor them with their consignments

to highest going rates.

e nighest going rates. Baltimore, August 3, 1847.—c2nw2m NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE. VING taken a House on the Basin, tenders his services to his friends and the public generally, in arding merchandles, and for the sale of all the

nt Tributes of Produce.

11. Tributes of Tourses, entre of and acknowedieman, who, from long experience and acknowedjudgment, is fully competent to sustain the inedjudgment, is fully competent to sustain the inedge of Planters. ELLIOTT M. BRAXTON.

Attorney at Law,
Will practice in the Courts of King William, King
Was careen, and Saser.
Address. Sing & Gueen Court-house. Samuel P. Hawes, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and solicits the patronsec of his friends and the public. Office at the store of Hesty, F. LATHROP & VAN DEURSEN, No. 91, Hain Street, Richmond. WM. N. & F. GREGORY, JR., Attorneys at Law, HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of their profession, will attend regularly the sperior and Infertor Courts of King William, King & breen, and financer. All business entrusted to their programming with the carefully and aroundly attended to

Ones, and Hanover. All business entrusies to the banagement will be carefully and promptly attended to N. R.—Address either, at King William Court-nouse, Viginia. Aug. 97—cw4w\* VOUNG LADIES coming from the country to attend School in Richmond will find pleasant accommodations at Mrs. ANNE H. SCOTT'S, on third street, seween Marshall and Clay streets. Her residence is convenient to most of the Female Schools in the city. Terms very reasonable.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

INFORMATION having been received by the Executive, that a vacancy has occurred in the General Assably of this state, by the death of Carter M. Braxton, Sentor elect for the District composed of the counties of King & Queen, King William, Gloucester, Mathèwes and Middlesex—the Sheriffs of the said counties are therefore hereby required to hold elections in their respective counties, on the fourth Thursday in October 18tt, or a Senator to fill the vacancy aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Lieutenant Governor, (acting in the absence of the Governor from the 18tal | sent of Government,) and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this thirded yof July, in the year of our Lord cighteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the greaty-second.

R. T. DANIEL. Aug. 3-c6w

IN THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, WHEREAS, it has been represented to the Execu-

W tive that SAMUEL JOHNSTON, a nee man of color, chaged with felony, committed in the county of Berkeley, has flad from justice, and is now at large:—Therefore, I, Raleigh T. Daniel, Lieutenant Governor of Virginal,—acting in the absence of the Governor from the seat of government,—do hereby offer a reward of three hundred dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend the said Samuel Johnson, and deliver him into the jail of Berkeley county, in Virginian and the interrequire oil efficers, civil and military, and rejuest the people of the Commonwealth generally, to me every exertion that he may be arrested and brought loustice.

Samuel Johnston is described as about thirty-five reare oid, upwards of six feet high, with round face and read, of a pleasant expression of countenance, and wears rings in his ears.

Sept. 3—c3w LOUISA RAILROAD.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the A Louisa Louisa Railroad Company will be held at Louisa Cent-house on Thursday, the £3d day of September, 187, to decide on the route by which said Railroad sail he extended to the East or base of the Blue Eidge Afult meeting of the Stockholders is desired, and a free free to the cars, in going and returning, will be given below.

THOS. T. CHANDLER, Tressurer.

Beaver Dam Depot, Hancevy, Aug. 17—ctd

PHE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTA-TION, situated in Lowndes County, Alabama, forty miles below Montromery, ten miles from Alabama forty, containing one thousand five hundred acres, of which nine hundred are cleared. The place is well selesd, and perfectly healthy. C. F. HAMPTON, April 2—e1f

OFFICE PETERSBURG RAILROAD CO. THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three and a balf per cent. for the last in months, payable on demand at the Office of the Company.

H. D. BIRD, President.

The subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land situated in the Green Springs neighborhood, in the county of Louisa, adjoining the lands of Mrs Chewitz, Iv. Geo. Watson, and others, containing about wo boadred and eighty-seven acres. Lends in this section are valuable for wheat, &c., and but seldom in aniet. The land will be shown to any one by Mr. B. I. ligree, residing on the place.

Also, a tract of four hundred and fifty acres of very its land, on Lickinghole Creek, in the county of Sochland, adjaining the late residence of Architald lance, decased.

For terms, &c., for either of the above tracts of Land, Joby to E. GREEN SPRINGS LAND FOR SALE.

Freecutor of Archibald Bryce, deceased.

MISS GORDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WILL be re-opened on the first of October next. All
the usual English branches are taught in this
fehrol, and lessous in the Latin, French, Ital ian, Soa
lies and German Languages, and in Music and Drawiar, tiven by competent teachers.
TERMS as heretofore.

Aug. 27—ctOct10

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED. THE subscriber wishes to engage the services of a Female to teach a small School in a private family.

AND HALF OF ELK ISLAND,
WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of October.

This Estate contains about \$400 acres, of which 560 acres are low grounds of the best quality, and about the same quantity of high land, of great fertility, in cultivation. The dwelling house new, large and handsome; the farm buildings in excellent order; a first rate grist and saw mill. Situated on James River, 50 miles above Richmond. The freight of a bushel of wheat is only 3 cents, and of a had, of tobacco 75 cents. For further particulars, reference is made to a former advertisement. advertisement
TERMS.—One-fourth of the purchase money cash;

TERMS.—One-fourth of the purchase money cash; the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale. A bond with a deed of trust on the property will be required for the deferred payments.

All necessary preparations for sowing a crop of wheat will go on till the day of sale; after which, every facility will be afforded to the purchaser.

It will give me pleasure to show the property to any one who desires to examine it.

My address is Cartersville, Cumberland co., Va.
PEYTON HARRISON,
At'y for H. C. Harrison, Adm'x of R. Harrison.

SALE OF PARKE POINDEXTER'S ES-TATE, NEAR CHESTERFIELD COUR-

TATE, NEAR CHESTERFIELD COUR-HOUSE.

THE Executors of Mr. Poindexter will offer for sale, at his late residence, on 15th September next, all his real, and most of his personal estate, slaves excepted. The tract of land near the Quirt House contains about three hundred acress with a large and handsome dwelling, within three or lour hadred yards of the Cour. Heuse, and all other ecolud houses, which, with the enclosures, he will ill and arranged, and in good repairs a good gail en, in orolard of fins fruit, and a spring of excellent value with a spring house, nearly new. The place is considered yery heariffly, and the situation desirable, in smany respects, particularly to a professional mail or a person in town wishing a pleasant country retreat. The discance from Richimond and Fetersburg is about fourteen miles, and from the rollroad about three miles. Immediate possession will be given, with some small reservations.

The other tract, called EUWARIDS'S, lies about three miles North West of the Court House, and contains four hundred and thirty-five acres, a large portion in woods, without buildings.

At the same time will be offered a considerable variety of excellent furniture, a good carriage and harness, stock of horses, cows, hogs and sheep, crops growing and severed, two wagons and gear, plantation utenties &c., &c.

The terms, which will be liberal, will be made

utenciis &c., &c.
The terms, which will be liberal, will be mad known on the day.

August 24—ctds

BY THE EXECUTORS.

And the layer of the light of the later of the promises, on SAUM MILL FOR SALE.

WILL he offered to the highest bidder, on the premises, on SAUURDAY, the 2d day of October, the well known plantation once owned by David Flournoy, now belonging to the estate of the late Robert Harris. It contains 860 acres, with a fair proportion of wood and flat land. A good portion of this plantation is in good heart, and all of it susceptible of a high degree of improvement. It lies in an excellent neighborhood, about mod-way between th. Beckingham and Rivertonds, eight miles below Powhntan Court-house, and twenty five above Richmond. It has a caust excellent and convenient dwelling house and all necessary farm buildings. Attached to it, on a never-falling stream, is a large mill, of late years worked only for grist, but once used as a manufacturing mill, and ready to be so used again, at a small expense. Close at hand, is a capital saw mill. The dam is most substantially built, and of rock. This property is well worthy of the attention of those inclined to invess Ospital in real estate.

TERMS—One fourth cosh, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

RO. E. 4 WM. S. HARRIS.

Powhatan, Aug. 27—ctds.

Powhatan, Aug. 27—ctds

LAND FOR SALE.

On THUESDAY, the 16th of September, 1847, if four, if not, on the first fair day theteafter, (Sunday excepted.) will be sold, at public attaction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, FAIRFORD, the late residence of Lewis George, decensed. This Parm lies in the county of Caroline, about midway between Richmond and Fredericksburg, four miles from Chesterfield Depot, and contains, by recent survey, 9241 acres, about 325 or which is low grounds; the residue is forest fund, with an abundant supply of timber, and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, onts and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and the usual out-houses. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. Possession gives on the first of January next.

TERMS OF SALE,—One third on the 1st of January next, and the balance in 12 and 28 monthe, with a deed of trust to secure the payment of the brechase.

Aug. 13-ctds Executors of L. George, deceased VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber having determined the coming Fall, offers for private sale the FARM on which the now resides.

This Farm is the one on which the father of the subscriber—James Howlett, sr., decessed—resided, and is one of the most healthy and desirable situations in the county of Chesterfield. It is situated ten miles from Petersburg, and about eight miles from the Courthouse, containing 1,300 acres, and adjoining the tands of Meesses. Wm. Gill, David Plikinton, Archibald Totty, Wm. flowlett: Glies Wells, Miss Elizabeth Goode, and others and is supplied with the very best of water, there being numerous springs and never ialing streams running in various directions through it; on one of which is one of the most valuable mill seats in the county. The buildings are the following, all in good repair, viz: a large and commodious dwelling nouse, negro louses, carriage house, stables, granaries, tobacco barns &c. The land is well set with valuable pine and oak timber; and, were a saw mill erected on the above-mentioned mill seat, the timber would be very profitable, the Petersburg market being so near, where timber is always in good dema. d. It is deemed unnecessary to give further description, as those wishing to purchase will view the farm, which the subscriber will take pleasure in showing at any time. The subscriber would also say, that, if it will suit purchasers, he will sell the land in three or four difficient lots. Further infermation can be obtained by addressing the subscriber either in Petersburg or at Chesterfield Courthouse.

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1847,—if

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1847,—if fair, if not, the first fair day,—on the premises, at 11 o'clock, I tatend to sell publicly the above mentioned Parm,—if not previously disposed of,—together with all of my Household and Klichen Furniture, Farming Utensils, six or eight Horses and Mules, Stock of Cattle, some of which are first rate Milch Cows, crop of Corn and Fodder now growing, and Oats.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS STOCK. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS STOCK.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, in the State of Virginia, pronounced on the 24th day of July, 1847, in the case of Robert S. Hamilton, administrator de continuo of Jane Perguson, deceased, plaintiff, rs. Thomas-Green and others, defendents, the undersigned, appointed a Commissioner for that purpose by the said decree, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September, 1847, proceed to sell, at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, two hundred and twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs.

Company.

If, for any reason, the sale of the said Stock should not be completed on the 15th day of September, 1847, the sale will be continued on the next day, and so on, from day to day, until completed.

The said Stock will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, and in such parcets as will best suit the convenience of purchasers.

The TERMS will be for cash, or upon a credit until
the 20th of January next, as any purchaser or purchasers may prefer—the purchasers giving, in the case of
such credit, negotiable notes with good endorsers, or
bends with good security, for the payment of the purchase money at that time, with legal interest thereon
from the day of sale. The Commissioner can make no
transfer of the Stock to any purchaser until the purchase money shall be paid, and a transfer directed by
the Court.

Aug. 24—d1&c3t Aug. 24-dlt&c4t

REEDY BOTTOM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, on F&IDAY, the first day of October next, on a credit of one, two and three years, the above named estate, the residence of the late Thomas Watkins, deceased, on Dan River, 8 miles Southwest of Halifax, Court House, and 12 miles below Milton, North Carolina, containing 7953 acres a good portion of which is in woods; about 900 acres first rate Low Grounds; the up lands, originally of the flaest quality, have been cultivated for a numer of years on the four shift system; is well adapted to the growth of Tooscoo, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Clover. On the land is a convenient and comfortable Dwelling Illouse, with all necessary outhouses.

Adjoining the above is another tract of 2751 facres, with a 200d portion of woods, which will be sold either separate or connected, as may be most suitable to purcausers; this tract has also a good Dwelling and other outhouses. REEDY BOTTOM FOR SALE.

other outliouses.

Persons wishing to purchase, will be shown the lands by Mr. George P. Richardson, residing on the premises, or by the subscriber.

Privilege for seeding wheat will be given in the Full, and possession on the first day of January next.

WILLIAM WATKINS,

July 13—ctds Executor of The's Watkins, deceased. JAMES RIVER LAND FOR SALE OR

RENT.
THE UPPER BEAVERDAM FARM, lying in th THE UPPER BEAVERDAM FARM, lying in the forks of the James River and Beaverdam Creek, 4 milles below Goochland Court-house, and 26 from Richmond, containing 440 acres, 100 of which are river low grounds of the best quality, 37 acres of creek meadow, and 150 in woodland, the soil of which is unsurpassed by any on the river. The Maidan's Adventure Ham, which supplies a feeder for the James River and Kanawha Canal, is contiguous to the low grounds, firnishing a valuable water power for milling or manufacturing purposes. This property will be offered at private sale until the 20th day of September, on which day, if not previously disposed of, it will be offered an public side, at Goochland Court house; and, if not soid on that day, will be rented by the year.

TERMS OF SALE—One third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, the purchaser giving his note, with approved-endorsers, bearing interest from date.

ville, Maryiand, or to Dr. H. Howard, University of Virginia.

On the same terms, time and place, will be offered a Tract of Land called THE FOREST, adjoining the fand owned by the heirs of the late Or. Trent, lying on both sides of the river road, two miles below Beaverdam containing 395 acres, 150 of which are cleared, the halance in wood—about 100 acres on the South side of the road heavily timbered. This property will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

Persons wishing to view the property will apply to Robert W. Pleasants, Esq., of Pleasant Green, who will take pleasure in showing the lines, &c. If sold will take pleasure in showing the lines, &c.

che will be required to give instruction in the branches againy taught in such Schools; also, Music on the hanc. None need apply but such as can come well retunated. My address is Mount Pleasant, Spotsylhais county, Va.

Aug. 24—cwlm

Check and the branches of the control of for the other heirs. | Virginia.

THE ENQUIRER. RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, September 6, 1847.

THE TARIFF OF 1846.

Notwithstanding the increase of the revenue and the general prosperity of the country under the Democratic policy, we find that the Whig party, or the Whig leaders at least, adhere to hardly do otherwise. The National Bank is an Protection alone remains with some show of vi- the gause of their country. tality. When that dies-and it is dying rapidly -they will have nothing left to fix their affection upon, but a mere party name. They cannot be people will force them to do even that. All that the Democratic party has premised the country, from its commercial policy, has been realized .-Up to the last advices -the 19th July-the revenue had increased more than a million of dollars over the amount received during the same time under the Tariff of 1842. Revenue is the great object of duties on imports. That is the purpose, and the only purpose which the Constitution recognizes. No one, then, should complain of the reduction of duties, when that reduction has not diminished the revenues of the Government.

As to the other question which should be considered, the effect of the Tariff of 1846 on the interests of the country, our experience, thus far, is eminently tavorable to that measure. Our adversaries do not pretend to deny the fact, that every branch of industry has been singularly prosperous. Even Pennsylvania, the State that was to be covered with ruin as with a garment, has continued to thrive. The prices of agricultural productions have ranged higher than at any period for many years. This, the Whigs say, is due to the famine in Ireland, and not to the reduction of duties. While we admit that famine may increase the price of food, we confess our ton and tobacco, both of which are more valuable than formerly. Even in breadstuffs the market is no longer disturbed by the unusual scarcity in Ireland; it is admitted that cause no longer operates. Yet every one knows that breadstuffs are much higher than they were this time last year. Why is this, we ask? Why are all our agricultural productions-cotton, tobacco, wheat and corn-so much more valuable now? The reduction of the Tariff accounts for the phenomena. Foreign nations can afford to give us higher prices when we take their goods in exchange, and the redution of duties allows our people to do that But the Whigs wish to go back to the Tariff of 1842, under which all our great staples were comparatively worthless. They wish to revive a sys. tem which we tried for years without experiencing any benefit whatever, and they wish to destroy a system which has been productive of much good and no harm since it went into effect. For fear that we may be thought to accuse our adversaries unjustly, we publish below a letter from conceive what the result would have been, but for RAC of their greatest leaders age who is acknowcamp. If the Whigs should endeavor to play the same game they played in 1840, we hope the peo-

ple will remember this letter and its contents: Homestead, November 7, 1846. Dear Sir: I have just returned from a visit to the Whigs of Kent county, and after meeting and addressing them amid storms and rains, have arrived at home with a very bad cold and sore It was my confident expectation to meet throat. It was my confident expectation to the tion now assembled at Wilmington; but the in-clemency of last week, and especially of this day, have, much to my regret, entirely disqualified me from addressing them at this time.

I was more anxious to avail myself of this onportunity of meeting so many of the Whigs of Delaware, because, in the midst of the political revolution which is now spreading over the whole Northern and middle parts of the United States, I desire to speak emphatically upon the future course which I have resolved to cursue myself, and which I intend to advise the Whigs o adhere to hereafter. In my opinion, no Whig overwhelming triumph of his party is mainly to be ascribed to the repeal by the Democratic Party of the Tariff of 1842 Our friends went into the contest immediately after the repeal of that law, made the issue with their opponents direct'y upon the question, whether the act of '42 shall be restored, and proclaimed upon all their banners as heir avowed object the absolute and immediate repeal of the Tariff act of 1846. Upon this issue we have triumphed everywhere else; and upon this issue we expect to stand or fall in Delaware. The people have not, by their votes in the late election, merely signified their approval of some general abstractions. Instead of addressing them as the friends of incidental protection, the advophrases with which party politicians have often amused the masses when they intended to deceive them, the Whigs have spoken plainly out, specifically in favor of the Tariff of 1842; and pledged themselves, in the event of their accession to power, to restore that Tariff, and to repeal the Tariff of 1846.

We have succeeded by no barren generalities, but by a plain, manly, and uncompromising declaration both of the principles we mean to maintain and of the practice by which we mean to carry them out. The people are sick of deception, and will no longer bear to be duped by any man or any party on this subject. If the Whigs expect to maintain their triumph, they must deal honestly on all eccasions, and not only profess plainly, but practice Utrally, according to those professions, and the now known wishes of the people. The first thing to be elfected, on their accession to power, is the repeal of the tariff of 1840, and the restoration of the tariff of 1842. To this great end, first of all things, let every today effort is directed. When a law accomplishing these results shall have passed Congress and been approved by a President of the United States, then, and not till then, in my humble opinion, will the greatest wish of the coun-

try be gratified, and its best interes's sustained.
When this shall have been achieved, the people will, in their own good time, indicate any change they may desire in their revenue system. During the mighty struggle, which is even not yet p'es with our opponents; and when the battle has been secured, the only basis upon which we should ever attempt to treat, ought to be the status quo ante bettum. Put us back precisely where we ate the measure as uncalled for by the people and ions and generalities, let us continue to present fully and openly, as an object visible and tangi-Let this stand as the watchword of the party, the shibbeloth of our political taith. Inscribe it on every Whig flag; and each will become a lobarum as invincible as the banner of the Constantines.

Had it been permitted me to attend the meeting, I should have availed myself of the opportunity to congratulate the Whigs, not only on the triumphs abroad, but on the prospects at home.—In every part of Delaware which I have visited, the Whig fires burn brightly; and if the friends of the party do not suffer themselves to be dis-tracted by false issues, their victory is certain; and Delaware will present to the country, as usn-

all, a Whig Governor, a Whig representative to Congress, and a Whig Legislature.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, vour obedient serv't, JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Polk, the brother of the President, has resigned his position as Charge d' Affaires to Naples, and accepted the commission of a major of cavalry brother. Had it been a Whig who surrendered one of the most desirable offices in the gift of the Government to serve with our army in Mexico. we should have been deafened by Federal jubilations over Whig patriotism But as it is a Demtheir system of protection. Indeed they can crat who has taken this disinterested and patriotic course, they can see not only nothing to adobsolete idea. Distribution and the Bankrupt mire, but much to vituperate. They are blinded Law belong to a past period in our history-and by party even to the merits of those who uphold

UNFORTUNATE AFFRAY. The following paragraph, which we copy expected, then, to give up protection, the last of from the Norfolk Beacon of Saturday last, gives their household gods. But we trust that the us tidings of a me t unfortunate state of affairs existing in Accomac county. We trust, however, that the matter is much exaggerated, and that the differences said to exist will be speedily

FRACAS .- We learn that a fight occurred at Drummond Town, Accomac county, on Monday last, between Judge Bayly, member of Congress, and Mr. Finney, one of the candidates of the County, growing out of the late division of the M. E. Church, in which Mr F. was shot in the thigh by the Judge. The excitement is said to be intense, so much so, that the Judge, who, it is said, was imprisoned in the Jail a part County, and accordingly took passage vester-day in the boat for Baltimore. Some idea may be formed of the excitement pervading the county on this subject, when we inform the reader that one of the Magistrates of the county went on the bench on Monday last, a med with a pair of Revolvers and a Bowie Knite.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we have received the following communication from one of the most respectable civizens of the

county of Accomac: To the Editors of the Enquirer:
Accomack C. H., Va., Aug. 31, 1847.
Messis, Editors: I regret to have to inform you of an unfortunate affray which occurred at our Court day,) in which Mr. William B. Finney For days before Court, the county was sold. For days before Court, the county was filled with reports, that Judge Bayly was to be attacked on that day by a combination of men, led on by some of the Messrs. Finneys; and, also, that the Court was to be insulted, and some of its members taken from the beach and tied .- These reports painfully affected every lover of peace and good order, and many were disposed to attach no credit to them whatever;—but the result proved they were mistaken. As soon as Judge Bayly got through with his business in Court, which was between sunset and dark, he left the Court-house, walked over to the Tavern, stopped just in front of the Hotel, when he was taken off a few feet by a client, and engaged in conversation with him. At this time, Mr. William B. Finney was seen to approach Judge Bayly, followed by his backers, who, it seems, had all been assembled in the Tavern porch;—but a moment's conversation ensued, when Finney struck Bayly and knocked him down; and as Bayly rose, he discharged his pistol at Finney, and the ball passed through his thigh and lodged in the foot of Mr. Tracer. The wound is not considered a dangerous one. The molecular transfer of the most fluctuating crops made in the United States. See the following years:

1828, 1829, 1834, 100,000

1839, 1834, 100,000

1839, 1840, 87,000

1842, 100,000

1844, 100,000

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1840, 100,000 to attach no credit to them whatever;-but the himself was armed - he being one of the Justices that was threatened with being taken off the bench and tied on that day; and it was this fortunal circumstance that enabled him to hold the mob in check; every thing like law and its officers were disregarded and trodden under foot. The excitement was so great that it was found impossible to go into any thing like an investigation of

the matter, and Judge Bayly was lodged in jail for the night. To day the whole matter underwent an investigation, when he was fully acquitted. The evidence made out a pure case of self-Three Magistrates were siving in the case, and they were unanimous in their opinion Throughout this whole affair, the conduct and bearing of Judge B. was cool, calm and collected. Mr. John C. Wise's efforts, as a peace officer, were above all praise; and the writer of this would be doing injustice to his own feelings were ne to omit to add, that in these efforts he was nobly sustained by Mr. Revell West, one of the very best officers that this or any other county was ever blessed with. His torn and tastered coat the next morning was the best evidence of should shut his eyes to the fact, that the present his services through this trying affair. You may be ready to ask the cause of this excitement against Judge Bayly. I will answer, in a word, it was Mr. William B. Finney's defeat at our last Spring election, and the triumphant vote

which Judge Bayly obtained in this county for Congress. Wm. M. Fulton, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by the several Governors of the States of Florida, Louisiana, Missouri and North Carolina, commissioner for those States to take depositions, acknowledgments of deeds, &c., in the

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union declares that i is not true that they have ever held out any idea that Mr. Polk would be nominated for re-election. They also declare that they know that Mr. Polk would not accept such a nomination if offered to him; and that his determination, in this respect, has been inflexibly adhered to from the moment the news of his election reached him.

For the Enquirer. BRUCE'S AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

Tobacco-Sugar-200,000 Slaves. In the Richmond Enquirer of the 24th of At gu.t, is an "Address delivered before the Agricultural Clubs of Mecklenburg and Granville, at their annual meeting on the 4th July, 1847, at the Buffalne Springs, by James C. Bruce, of Halifax." Much of this address is taken up indrawing "a comparison between the value of slave laclusion—"Thus we see that the profits of slave labor in Louisiana are more than four imes greater than the profits of slave labor in Virginia."—
"The inference seems to me to be be virginia."—
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"The inference seems to be virginia."—
"The My impression is the difference has been greatly The inference seems to me to be very clear, if there be the remotest approach to accuracy in

ended, we have proposed to compromise no princi- moval should commence with the large slavehold-"The product of Louisiana, the average product for five years from 1840 to 1845 inclusive, were before the the tariff act of 1846. Until that was \$18 690 000. Supposing the slave populaend is obtained, we hearken to no compromises, we tisten to no half-way measures, and least of all to such as propose to sacrifice one class of manuactures to maintain another. District quer, will be the maxim of curopponents. And it is our duty to distrust any man who shall eight dollars and forty five cents." The slave lasses to divide us by offering protection to bor of Virginia has Better that the state — man, woman and child—amount to the sum of eighty eight dollars and forty five cents." The slave lasses to divide us by offering protection to bor of Virginia Mr. Bruce estimates at 9 921,763 of there be any among us who shall desire to play that game, or dare to offer us as a Whig measure any proposition which has for its object to baffle and defeat the unequivocal restoration of the tariff of 1842, let us at once repudi- tural production of each State by its slave population alone, when the whole agricultural product of each State should have been divided by its whole population or at least by that portion engaged in agriculture. This would have given ed by whites or blacks. Agreeably to the prin-ciple by which Mr. Bruce was governed in his estimates, the fewer slaves in a State, the each slave in the State, man, woman and child," would have been ever one million of dollars per head. Had the supposed production of each State been divided by its whole population, it would have given a much larger amount per head in favor of Louisiana than that stated by Mr. Bruce—but the cost of production is some-times greater than the thing produced. Before we get through this subject, we shall see that this has some bearing on the question before us.

Mr. Bruce estimates the agricultural production of Louisiana at \$18,690,000, and says "this may

We learn from the papers that Col. Wm. tl. box of a slave in Louisiana and one in Virgionia, the brother of the President, has resigned olk, the brother of the President, has resigned in a, with a view to show the "nett proceeds for the labor of a slave for a year." Mr. Bruce My purpose is to call the attention of the good as existing between the two nations "by the act in the army. Of course, this circumstance oc-casions an assault both on the President and his lands of Louisiana will produce, on an average, six hogsheads of sugar, weighing 1000 lbs. each which, at 6 cents per pound, the present price, And 240 gallons molasses, at 25 cts., is

> From which, after deducting for clothing, taxes, pork, mules, machinery, &c. \$100 00

Would leave nett proceeds for the labor On the best lands in Virginia, a fair crop to each hand would be 1500 lbs. of tobacco, at 5 And 60 bushels of wheat, at 90 cts. per

Deducting expenses, such as taxes, tools, medicine, &c., And average cost of transportation of 60 bushels of wheat and a hogshead of tobacco to

Making together -529 00 Would leave a profit for each efficient hand of

Before I proceed to make a tabular statement of my own, let me state my objections, &c., to the one given by Mr. Bruce. I object to his six hogsheads of sugar to a hand. The best statement I have ever seen of the sugar culture in Louisiana, was drawn up by the agricultural society of Baton Rouge, the 19th day of September, 1829, that gave only five hogsheads of sugar to a hand; it was estimated at five and a half cents per nound; and the nett amount of preceds to a hand at one hundred and ninety-two dellars. This report was considered one of high character, and much referred to, in and out of Congress; and I imagine the lands were then as productive as they are now. At their next annual meeting, the September fol-lowing, they revised their former report, and stated: "From later observation, founded upon ex-perience, and from the lacts contained in this leter, we declare the sum of 192 dollars, stated to le the nest proceeds of one hand, have reference only to the abundant year of 1828; that, according to more recent and exact calculations given above we are justified in deducting two-fifths; and that thus the mean nett produce, on sugar tarms in Louisiana, of one hand for the space of ten years, or at least five or three years, annually, amounts, at the highest calculation, to one hundred and twenty dollars." The two estimates, one one hundred and ninety-two dollars, and the other one hundred and twenty dollars, added together and divided, make one hundred and fitty six dollars.

should be not likewise have priced his sustand, as Mr. Bruce has estimated, though it appears under the real amount; for he has not given credit for the corn consumed more than made, nor the overseer and sugar makers' sala

5 hogsheads of sugar, 1,000 lbs, to each at 5 cents per pound, plantation price, \$250 00 200 gallons of molasses, at 18 cents, plan-

From which, after deducting for clothes, taxes, pork, mules, machinery, corn consumed more than made, overseer and sugar makers' salary, &c.,

Would leave the nett proceeds for the labor of a slave icr a year, I am unacquainted with the tobacco region of

Virginia, and as Mr. Bruce has only given the tobacco planter credit by tobacco and wheat and no surplus of corn, oats, rve, &c., I must leave the matter here; but by this time the tobacco planter must see that "the nett proceeds for the. lebor of a slave for a year" in Louisiana is not

The estimates made by Mr. Bruce and myself at ply to the nett annual proceeds, not to the nett annual proceeds on the amount of capital employed; - for example, take one item for illustration-that of land : The Baton Rouge report supposes a plantation of 1200 acres as the best size for a sugar plantation—the land is estimated at 50 dollars per acre, and 80 hands to the planta-tion. This would give 15 acres to the hand;—15 acres, at 50 dollars per acre, is 750 dollars—this, at 10 per cent., Louisiana interest, is 75 dollars. Now, see what a difference this one item will

The statement by N. gives the nett proceeds for the labor of a slave, for a

Deduct interest on amount of lands, Nett proceeds on amount of capital, after deducting only one item, \$111 00
The Baton Rouge report (the first report) esti-

mated the nett annual proceeds on the amount of sugar estates in the United States, for many years, have not cleared 10 per cent on the amount of capital, and will not for many years to come, for the duty on sugar is reduced, and their expenditures greatly increased. Sugar has risen in price with other things, but not in proportion to pork, grain, &c. By this time I think it will be seen that Louisiana can take but a small portion of the 200,000 staves that Mr. Bruce proposes to send South-west. Now let us see the chance of sending them to Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Bruce says: "It would be gratilying to me to be able to present to you some precise to be subsequent factions, the subsequent factions, the constantly represented, in the oprosition papers, though they have, again and again, been shown though they have, again and again, been shown the contrary of the shall once more, in a few words, plainly demonstrate the contrary officers are to be heid in October in the States where Congressmen remain to be elected, including vacancies. Elections for other officers are to be heid in October in the States where Congressmen remain to be elected, including vacancies. Elections for other officers are to be heid in October in the States where Congressmen remain to be elected, including vacancies. Elections for other officers are to be heid in November in New York, New Jersey, Delawate, Texas and Massachusetts.

Mexico effected a revolution, and cast off the yoke of Spain. Texas, then a part of Mexico, Texas and Massachusetts.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALLEGHANY.—The above embraces all the States where Congressmen remain to be elected, including vacancies. Elections for other officers are to be heid in November in New York, New Jersey, Delawate, Texas and Massachusetts.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALLEGHANY.—The new steams for the option of the contrary of the proportion to the proportion to the subsequent states of the proportion of the subsequent states of the proportion to the subsequent states of the contrary of the subsequent states of the proportion of the subsequent states of the proportion of the subsequent states of these calculations, that a large portion of our ne-groes should be sent to the Southwest. The re-penditures greatly increased. Sugar has risen in years from 1840 to 1845 inclusive, as the census of 1840 cave her 168,452, and that estimate makes inthe production of each slave in the State—man, the production of each slave in the State—man, the st have not the necessary statistics, and will not indulge myself with conjectures. As the lands of
Louisiana are greatly more fertile than those of
either of these States, and the great staple, sugar, some classes at the expense of all the rest. dollars. He says: "This calculation makes the either of these States, and the great staple, sugar, a more profitable culture than cotton, the profits inhabitants to separate from Mexico, and to beof slave labor are doubtless much greater in clearing the interest on the amount of capital employed, and it is worse with Alabama and Misclear of them in any short time, we shall have to go and carry them. This would be better than the difference in the value of the agricultural la-bor in the two States, per head, whether perform-large profits. This would be cetter that adjoining this. Slaves to the amount of 60,000 dollars' worth were sold from one neighborhood, to be sent to the Southwest, on credit, and the more profitable they would be: had there been whole amount lost—not for the want of the usual only eighteen in Louisiana, "the production of precantions taken in such cases, but because of the difference in the gross amount of profits and the new proceeds on the amount of capital.

For the Enquirer. THE LOUISA RAIL ROAD. To the Citizens of Richmond, and the Stockholders of the Louisa Railroad.

A very interesting question is soon to be decided as to the direction in which this road is to be extended. The competing routes are by way of

gers going westward must still get off at Gor-donsville to take the stage line by way of Char-

mountain, and then bend back northwardly, crossing a hilly, ridgy country, to Harrisenburg. And when you reach Harrisonburg how are you to get along? The North mountain stares you in the face, with its two gaos—Dry river and Briery ambition. A ruinous and bloody war, by their shanch—both much worse than Rockfish Gap, being some eight or ten miles from base to base! company? The only alternative is to deflect from attaining power themselves, and of accomplish the original line to the South, so as to pass through Jennings' Gap, or still father South through Boffalo Gap. If it had been necessary, I might also have adverted to me difficulties arising from the mountains upon mountains which lie through the mountains upon mountains which lie through the form the south of the West of Priery branco and Dry river Gaps, and to the comparative sterility of the country, with the exception of a strip of tich alluvian soil, here

and there, along the water courses.

4. After having made the elbow in the line of the road, to get to Harrisorburg, what is accom-plished by i.? Do you gain much additional trade or travel? Let a few facts answer the question. From Harrisonburg to Winchester is 67 miles, and from the lower end of Rockingham to Winchester is about 47 miles, and there is a good McAdam turnpike. Does any man in his senses believe that the people from the lower end of Rockingham will turn up the Valley, and wagon their produce some 15 or 20 miles to get it on a Railroad, to be sent near 156 miles to Richmond, when, by hauling it 47 miles, they can get it to Winchester, a large town, where they can buy their groceries, &c.? What, then, do you gain? All you can expect, is the trade of the central and upper parts of Rockingham. But do you really gain that I By no means; for a large portion of that trade now goes to Richmond by Scottsville and Charlottesville, and if the Railroad were to be made to Rockfish Gap all of it

would concentrate there.
5. But how would it be with travel? Take the road to Harrisonburg, and you draw all the travel from the West and South-west down the Valley to Harrisonburg, to get it on the Railroad. When the passengers get there, they will find they

sonburg, and no power on earth can prevent the gar at five cents, the Louisiana piantation price?

The recent tise in the price of sugnitook its rise with the other productions of the country.

It is my intention to allow 5 cents, plantation monopolizing every thing at the expense of every price, so as not to encumber the subject with trans-portation, storeage, drayage, commissions, &c., and shall do the same with molasses, 18 cents State's support as well as Richmond Why and shall do the same with molasses, 18 cents | State's support as well as Riemmond | Why per gallon, which I think a full average, taking | should she be crushed to swell the prosperity of | Fessenden, Abolitionist; Asa W. H. Clapp, Debesieged until members will be compelled to listen to the demands of the people-or if a charter were refused, the right of way could be bought, and a road constructed even without a charter, which would draw off the travel. How, then, 7. But suppose you take th. Northern route, is there no other danger to Richmond and the Louisa Onto.—Election October 12th. Congressment

Rail Road? Albermarle has raised 570,000, and Augusta, in one week, has subscribed £15,000, which will soon be increased to \$30,000. These sums will bring the road from Gordonsville a considerable distance west of Charlottesville .-Disappoint these two great counties, and thereby alienate them from the Louisa Road, and what will be the result? Will they tamely submit, when they have the money in hand, to make a road for themselves? By no means.—
What, then will they do! How far is it from Gordonsville to Fredericksburg? About 40 miles! Capnot Fredericksburg and the county lying between it and Gordonsville raise money enough to make the road between those points? I should 1. Jno think so-what then remains but for Fredericksburg and her dependencies to form an alliance with Albemarie and Augusta, and a road can soon be made from Rockfish by way of Gordons-

profies greatly curtailed, then I am much mista-I must here stop for the present. Citizens of 2. B G. Thib deaux Richmond, pause and ponder well these considerations before you commit yourselves! You 4. John Waddel may rely upon it there are breakers ahead, and it will require all your caution and circumspection to avoid them. In a second number, I will point to some reasons in favor of the route through

"Mexico.- We made wa: upon her; we invaded her territory; we took possession of her soil; we laid waste her towns and cities, and we are unable to discover what are the benefits these acis have conferred on her, that we should demand from net in learnification. No soldier of Mexico has set his foot on our soit, or injusted us by any act of his, to the value of a tarching. It wars were waged or settled on principles of abstract justice, instead of on the principle that 'might makes right,' we should have to give Mexico independently in the principle that 'might makes right,' we should have to give Mexico independently in the principle that 'might makes right,' we should have to give Mexico independently in the principle of the pri demnification, in place of demanding it of her."

The words are from the Atlas; but the ideas no announcement of candidases as yet. are constantly repeated, in the opposition papers, though they have, again and again, been shown to be false and unfounded. We shall once more,

yoke of Spain. Texas, then a part of Mexico, growing weary of the subsequent factions, the new revolutions, the internal wars, cruelties, and devastations constantly occurring in that unsettled sought and agreed to become one of the United States, and was received by us as such. This was done by both countries in the manner sanc-tioned by law and by former precedents. By this union the United States secame constitutionally bound to defend the rights and the territories of Texas, as a portion of the Union, from all foreign claims and encreachments.

Texas claimed, and had claimed, a certain This boundary had been formally recognized and admitted by the Government of Mexico. We were, therefore, as much bound to defend and maintain the territory of Texas up to that boundary, as we should be it Mexico were to claim and invade any portion of the territory of Mas-Mexico, notwithstanding a former recogni-

tion of this boundary line, subsequently refused to admit it, and asserted her determination to exceed it by force of arms. It then became necessary for us to place an armed force near that Mr. Bruce estimates the agricultural production of Louisiana at \$18,690,000, and says "this may seem extravagant." By no means. When nearly the whole population of a State is fed and clothed by other States, the amount must be enor-Charles De Selding, Esq., of Washington, D.

Charles De Selding, Esq., of Washington, D.

We now come to that part of the address where be settled by the reports of scientific engineers, we now come to that part of the address where be settled by the reports of scientific engineers, and with the lights now before the public, any and sale thus commenced hostilities against their relative advantages in respect to the facility of continuing the road. That question must be enorthing their relative advantages in respect to the facility of continuing the road. That question must be settled by the reports of scientific engineers, we now come to that part of the address where be settled by the reports of scientific engineers, and with the lights now before the public, any and sale thus commenced hostilities against their relative advantages in respect to the facility of continuing the road. That question must be enorthing their relative advantages in respect to the facility of continuing the road. That question must be enorthing their relative advantages in respect to the facility of continuing the road. That question must be enorthing their relative advantages in respect to the facility of continuing the road. That question must be enorthing their relative advantages in respect to the facility of continuing the road. That question must be enorthing their relative advantages in respect to the facility of continuing the road.

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My purpose is to call the attention of the good people of Richmond to a few considerations which ought not to be overlooked in making up their minds on the subject.

Among the disadvantages of the Northern route, are the following:

1st, When you get to Powell's Gap, there is no good wagon road to connect with the railroad, and consequently that portion of the road above Gordonsville will afford but little present accommodation to either trade or travel. Passengers going westward must still get off at Gor-

and our just claims satisfied.

It is true—and pity 't is true—there is a certain donsylle to take the stage line by way of Charlottesville.

2. When you get to Powell's Gap, it is conceded on all hands, that unless the State will consent to tunnel the mountain on State account, the expenditure above Gordonsville will be, comparatively speaking, thrown away. Now, the incomparatively speaking, thrown away. Now, the incomparatively speaking, thrown away. The ridge on its structure and pity its tructure—and pity its tructure—intered is a certain portion of our clitzens—or, rather, our inhabitants or residents, (we will not call them clitzens—or, rather, our inhabitants or residents, (we will not call them clitzens—or, rather, our inhabitants or residents, (we will not call them clitzens—or, rather, our inhabitants or residents, (we will not call them clitzens—or, rather, our inhabitants or residents, (we will not call them clitzens—or, rather, our inhabitants or residents, (we will not call them clitzens—or, rather, our inhabitants or residents, (we will not call them clitzens—or, rather, our inhabitants or residents, (we will not call them clitzens—or who have long lived happily and prosperously under the paternal guardianship of this government, many of whom have acquired princely fortune and put of the paternal guardianship of this government, many of whom have acquired princely fortune and put of the paternal guardianship of this government. ratively speaking, thrown away. Now, the inquiry arises, will the State tunnel the ridge on its own account? All familiar with the legislative history of Virginia, will admitthat it is at least very doubtful. Is it prudent, then, to make so large an expenditure, when its productiveness will depend on so remote a contingency?

3. If you have the mountain tunnelled on State account, and preserve the same line of direction, you will have to cross the Shenandoah river, and either tunnel the Massamutten mountain, or go up the river in a Southern direction, to get around the renounced—all regard for weeping humanity and for suffering millions is ext.ngui-hed—al. pride for their country's honor is thrown to the winds—every high and noble principle is sacrificed— There is no sensible man in Rockingham who solely with the vain hope of disgracing, in the would say that the road ought to pass in either of eves of the people, our own government and our those directions. What, then, remains for the own country, and, by this traitorous means, of

> THIRTEENTH CONGRESS - The members elect of the next House of Representatives are 208, viz: 112 Whigs, including Mr. Levin, Native American, and 26 Democrats. Should the 20 members yet to be elected, stand political-ly as in the last Congres, the full House would comprise 115 Whigs and 113 Democrats, giving the Whigs a majority of two votes. They have however a chance of gaining three or four members, in which case their majority will be greater.

> THE PRESIDENCY .- The election to Congress of Benj. B. Thurston, Dem., in the West-ern district of Rhode Island, divides the delegation of that State in the U. S. House of Representatives, and takes away the last hope or feat of a Whig majority in the House. The delega-

Democrat. Equally Divided. Illinois Missouri Georgia N. Hampshire Vermont Pennsylvania S. Carolina Michigan Ohio Florida New York New Jersey Virginia Indiana Massachusetts Delaware lowa Kentucky Arkansas

Total 11. 1839, - - 115.000
1840, - - 87,000
1842, - - 100 000
1842, - - 100 000
1844, - - 100 000
These remarkable fluctuations in product show how great the product must be one year, to cover was delivered on the 4th Juty—ne Says at 5xx cents per pound, the present price"—and, on the same day, he gives the tobacco-planter credit for The four States not included in the above list. cents per pound, the present price"—and, on the same day, he gives the tobacco-planter credit for same day, he gives the tobacco-planter credit for saxy bushels of wheat, at ninety cents only; on that day it was near twice ninety—it ninety read? Is it not obvious that this is what Harrisches the contemplated to the 7th inst. Members of Congress are already read? Is it not obvious that this is what Harrisches the contemplated to the 7th inst. Members of Congress are already read? Is it not obvious that this is what Harrisches the contemplated to the 7th inst. Members of Congress are already read? race Eaton, Whig; Paul Dillingham, Democrat; Lawrence Brainerd, Abolitionist.

MAINE .- Election 13th instant, for Governor, tour inembers of Congress to fill vacancies, and members of the Legislature. Candidates for Governor, David Bronson, Whig; John W. Dana, the present incumbent, Democrat, The candidates for Congress are as follows:

mocrat. 4th District-Freeman H. Morse, Whig; Franklin Clark, Democrat.

5th District -Whig Nomination Convention was to be held 28th ultimo; E. K. Smart, Democrat.
6th District-Sanford Kingsberry, Whig, already chosen. There is, however, a vacancy to be filled in the 7th district, occasioned by the death of General Hamar, Democrat. J. D. Morris is the Democratic candidate, and will be elected Whether he will have any opposition,

we cannot say. No election for Governor this year. Legislature to be chosen, as usual. MARYLAND -Election October 6th. Wm. T. Goldaborough is the Whig candidate for Govern-or, and P. F. Thomas the Democratic candidate. following are the candidates, so far as announced.

Dist. Wrigs. Democrats.

1. Jno G. Chapman No democratic candidate 2. J. Dixon Roman Edward Shriver 4 John P. Kennedy Robert M. M'Lane 5. Alexander Evans ville to Fredericksburg! What then, will become not merely of Richmond and the Louisa Rail Road, but of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road also? If they do not find their are as follows:

Dist. Democrals. Jacob Barker 4. John Waddel Isaac E. Morse
No Governor nor Legislature chosen this year The Legislature is chosen biennially. Mississtret.-Election Nov. 1st and 2nd. No.

Governor chosen this year. Legislature to be to be elected. The candidates are as folicus: Dist. Whigs. Indep't. Bemocrats. 1-No caudi ate. R. Josselyn. J. Thompson. W. S. Featherston. 2-Aix McClung.

Dem., whose majority was 837. We have seen

OTHER STATES .- The above embraces

commanding, tool: her departure from our port yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. She fired one gun and passed up in front of the town from her anchorage at the Point, and turning bent her course to the gulf. She was under steam alone and moved at a good rate of speed. Experienced ship masters who have little confidence in experiments were constrained to express their admiration of her. She sails for Norfolk.

We look upon this steamship as an experiment we confess; but one in which we feel much confidence. We feel the deepest interest in the result, regarding it it successful, as of supreme consequence to our steam marine. Our warmest hopes and wishes attend Lieut. Hunter. From Norfolk the steamer takes ber departure from the Mediter-

We understand that William H Polk, late charge d'affaires to Naples, who had returned to the United States on a short leave of absence, has resigned his mission, and proceeded from this city yesterday to the army in Mexico, having been appointed major of the 3d regiment of dragoons .- [ Union.

Died, on the 1st inst., at Spring Farm, in the county of Culpeper, after a protracted illness, Dr. Isaac H. Williams, aged forty years. Compiler piease copy.

TO MR. WM. ROSCOE LOWRY. THIS will inform you that your father, Garret Lo ry, of Hanover county, Va., is dead, and that yo proportion of his estate is ready to be delivered,